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Sep. 2.

LATH HOUSE for Nursery Plants



Young nursery plants need sheltered and partially shaded growing conditions for one or two seasons until they are well enough established to be planted in the open field. Large growers with several acres of plants often use portable shades on skids over each bed. For smaller growers, a permanent lath house such as this may be more economical.

This lath house was developed at the University of Connecticut, to provide an efficient and inexpensive shelter suited to the needs of small nurseries.

The basic structure is 23 feet wide and 48 feet long, but the length may be varied in multiples of 12 feet. Should additional space be needed in the future, an end wall can easily be removed and the house lengthened as required.

A rigid-frame design was selected to provide a completely unobstructed interior for maximum flexibility of use. Large doors in the end walls allow a

truck to be driven into the house, thereby reducing labor in handling the plants.

If possible, this lath house should be erected with its ends facing north and south. This will provide the most uniform distribution of sunlight and shade as the sun's angle changes during the day.

Working drawings may be obtained from the extension agricultural engineer at your State university. There may be a small charge to cover cost of printing.

If you do not know the location of your State university, send your request to Agricultural Engineer, Federal Extension Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250. He will forward your request to the correct university.

ORDER PLAN NO. 6064, LATH HOUSE for nursery plants

Washington, D.C.

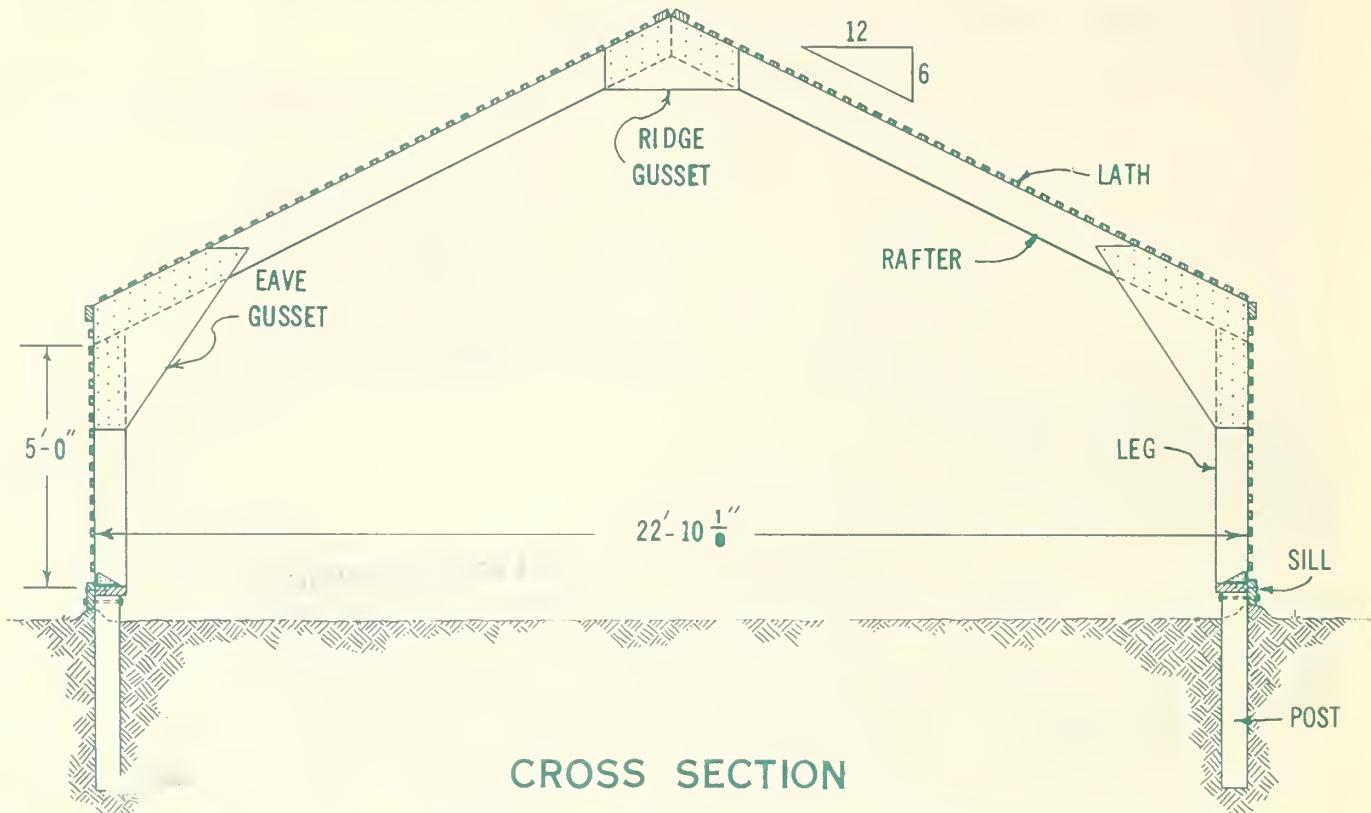
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construction features



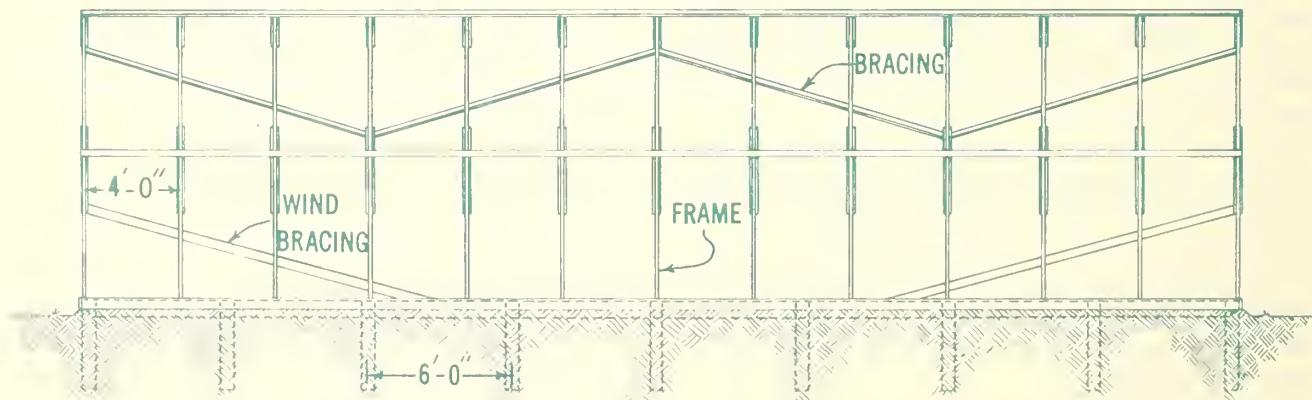
CROSS SECTION

The frames are secured to built-up wood sills which are supported by spaced wood posts, providing an inexpensive yet substantial foundation.

Maximum use is made of all materials. Rafter and leg members are cut from 18-foot lengths of lumber, without waste. The plywood crown gussets are cut

from 4- by 8-foot panels and the eave gussets from 4- by 10-foot panels, for minimum waste. The working drawings include cutting diagrams for the gussets which must be of exterior-type plywood.

Hot-dip galvanized steel or other corrosion-resistant metal should be used for all fastenings and metal parts.



SIDE ELEVATION OF FRAMING

